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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE WAR IN INDIA.—History can furnish few parallels to the horrible events of the British War in India. The loss of life is enormous. The atrocities committed by the revolted natives,—who are taking savage vengeance on those who have oppressed and robbed them during a long period—and by the dominant English are almost incredible. Our readers may form some idea of the horrible scenes enacted by reading the following extracts from an article in the London Times of August 6th:

"There are some acts of atrocity, says the Times, so abominable that they will not even bear narration. The perpetrators of crime may thus escape punishment from the very enormity of their offences. Such has been the case of the Sepoy mutineers in British India. We claim the confidence of our readers when we tell them that we have received letters from the seat of rebellion which inform us that these merciless fiends have treated our countrymen, and, still worse, our countrywomen, and their children, in such a manner that even men can scarcely hint to each other in whispers the awful details. We cannot print these narratives—they are too foul for publication. We should have to speak of families murdered in cold blood,—and murder was mercy! of the violation of English ladies in the presence of their husbands, of their parents, of their children,—and then, but not till then, of their assassination. The well-nigh universal massacre of the British officers by the Sepoys was the mildest feature in the affair; of the horrors which in too many instances preceded the massacre we cannot speak. Now, within the last few days we have observed the first symptoms of the growth—with regard to these mutineers—of that spirit of maudlin humanity which even upon lesser occasions has led to so much evil, but which in this instance may occasion results far more tragical than any of which we have yet had experience. On grounds both of justice and of policy, then, we are prepared to maintain that these Indian ruffians must be made to feel the consequences to themselves of the wrath which they have provoked. We are prepared to support our officers and soldiers in the discharge of their duty if they have retaliated upon these monsters according to the measure of their offences. Even if we admit—which it is impossible to do—any palliation for the murder by the Sepoy soldiers of their officers, what had our poor outraged countrywomen done that they should be so foully abused? What injury had the wretched English children inflicted upon the population of British India in general, or upon the Bengalese soldiers in particular, that their brains should be dashed out against the ground—that they should be flung up in the air, and be caught as they descended upon the bayonets of these villains? For these things shall not a full and ample atonement be exacted? We are very confident that we represent the feelings and opinions of the inhabitants of the British Empire, with the exception of a small and insignificant fraction of cold-blooded theorists, when we say that the European officers and soldiers now employed in the suppression of this military mutiny may look for the unhesitating support of their countrymen, however stern may be the measures which they may think proper to employ.

"The question, then, will be, what course shall be adopted with the survivors of this fiendish crew?

"We do not wish to anticipate events, but it would be much to suppose that the intelligence of the capture of Delhi will be long deferred. Now, it is probable that the indignation of the soldier will save the Statesman from much embarrassment as to the fate of the mutineers. It must be remembered that these men, being present on the spot, have actually witnessed the atrocities for which they will surely exact a bloody vengeance, or at least have seen the mutilated bodies of their countrymen and countrywomen, and that they have arms in their hands. We doubt if their officers could restrain them if they would; and we doubt still more if there will be the will among the officers to restrain them if they could. Against women and children there can be no war, whatever the provocation may have been, but we shall not feel one grain of pity for the Sepoy Mutineers, or for any of the male inhabitants of Delhi who may have abetted them in their hideous atrocities. On grounds of cold policy, too, a terrible example is needed—an example which shall be spoken of in the villages of British India for generations to come. If the work be not thoroughly done now it must be done again and again, until at last more far-sighted people than ourselves discover that there is but one thing which the Oriental really respects, and that is the display of irresistible force."

The Times foreshadows a bloody reckoning for such outrages. But the English in India needed no promptings to vengeance. English papers, with information derived from English sources, bring us such horrible recitals as these which follow:

"PESHAWUR, June 14.

"*Horrible Scenes in India—Blowing the Mutineers from Guns.*—We have had no outbreak here, but we have had to disarm three native infantry regiments and one of cavalry, having discovered that they intended to massacre us all on the 22d May. It was done at the same moment to all the regiments, though at different points of the station, a small European force, guns, and cavalry, being told off to each. That night the disarmed men began to desert in numbers—a proceeding it was actually necessary to stop lest they should raise the city and neighborhood; so they were overtaken and brought back, and thirteen or fourteen hung, *pour encourager les autres*. None have gone since. All their private arms, which every soldier has, were also taken away, guns kept constantly pointed toward their lines, with bodies of Europeans ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and a station flooded with a host of levies brought up from Mooltan by the foresight of Edwardes, who raised them on the last Punjab campaign. One of them offered to polish off all the Sepoys at 6d. (four annas) a head.

"The crisis may be said to have been over on the 22d, but our position then was a most dangerous one, from which the hand of Providence, using as his instrument the best soldiers and politicals in India, has rescued us. Fancy 2,000 Europeans in a station with seven regiments all, with one exception, prepared to rise on us, backed up by a cantonment populated with the greatest scoundrels, a city full of ruffians ready to join the mutineers, and a chain of forts surrounding us, garrisoned by four more regiments ready to combine and march down upon us. Further on we were encircled by the hills, full of fanatics thirsting for our blood and in open concert with the mutineers. To add to our troubles, the country people, knowing what was impending on that day (22d) would not bring in supplies, nor would the Mobitan levies take service until it was seen how we should fare.

"The immediate disarming of the regiments above mentioned was imperative, and done accordingly with effect. Confidence was at once restored, and supplies and levies came in the next day.

"A force of Europeans with guns was sent round the forts, one of which, Meerdan, was held by the 55th native infantry in open mutiny; they tried to escape when our force appeared, and some got off to Swat, the others were made prisoners; 150 were killed on the spot, 9 tried by drumhead court-martial and instantly shot, including a native officer of a regiment not in mutiny, who would not act as he was ordered. Others were driven into the hills and killed by the hillmen, a price of 10 rupees being set on their heads. The colonel of this regiment blew out his brains in disgust at the mutiny. The villains kept their officers in confinement, and told them if they tried to escape they would roast them alive. They did, however, manage to escape. The force then went and disarmed all the other regiments in the forts and quieted the district.

"Some of the 200 prisoners of the 55th have been tried and we blew forty of them away from our guns in the presence of the whole force three days ago—a fearful but necessary example, which has struck terror into their souls. Three sides of a square were formed, ten guns pointed outwards, the sentence of the court was read, a prisoner bound to each gun, the signal given, and the salvo fired. Such a scene I hope never again to witness—human trunks, heads, legs, arms, &c., flung about in all directions. All met their fate with firmness but two, who would not be tied up; so, to save time, they were dropped to the ground and their brains blown out by musketry.

"Trials are going on, and the mutineers will never forget the lesson taught at Peshawur. It is not my business to contrast or compare with scenes elsewhere. I trust and believe we have done what duty demands.

"FEROZEPORE, June 13.

The Execution at Ferozepore.—This morning were executed twelve of the mutineers of the late 45th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant Hoggan, by order of Brigadier Innes, read out the proceedings of the general court martial which tried the mutineers, and the sentence awarded them, to the troops and establishments. He then informed the mutineers that if any would become Queen's evidence, the brigadier would reprieve them. I believe twelve accepted the offer, and were marched to the rear of the artillery. They stated their willingness to inform upon the ringleaders, and to further divulge secrets, to show whence the mutiny originated, and with what view.

"Of the remaining twelve, two (one being a man with an amputated arm) was taken to the gallows. These ascended the ladder with firm steps, and never betrayed any emotions of fear. On gaining the platform they adjusted their nooses with their own hands; their eyes then were bandaged, and their arms pinioned. Another second, and they were launched into eternity. Death was instantaneous with one, but the one-armed culprit lingered out for a considerable time, as the knot slipped under his chin. The hangman had to re-adjust the knot, and giving him another drop, the throes of the body rapidly ceased, and the vital spark soon became extinct.

"The other ten mutineers were led away to the artillery guns; but while their irons were being struck off, some cried out, "Do not sacrifice the innocent for the guilty." Two others. "Hold your snivelling—die men and not cowards; you defended your religion, why then do you crave your lives? Sahibs! they are not sahibs, they are dogs." Some more began to upbraid their commanding officer. "He released the havildar major, who was the chief of the rebels." The ten men were fastened to the muzzles of the ten guns which were charged with blank cartridge. The commanding officer directed port fires to be lit. "Ready!" "Fire!" and the drama was played out. The scene and stench were overpowering; I felt myself terribly convulsed, and could observe that the numerous native spectators were awe-stricken, that they not only trembled like aspen leaves, but also changed into unnatural hues. Precaution was not taken to remove the sponge and load men from near the muzzles of guns, the consequence was, that they were greatly bespattered with blood, and one man received a strong blow from an arm.

From what was supposed to be a contemptible outbreak against a change from hog fat to mutton fat, the troubles in India have swelled into a rebellion threatening the duration of English dominion in the East, and, in case of defeat there, its position as one of the leading powers. The magnitude of the danger and the chances of escaping it, as they are viewed in England, are stated at length in the interesting foreign correspondence of the National Intelligencer. We copy from that paper its London letter of the 7th inst.

FROM THE LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LONDON, August 7, 1857.

The people of England are beginning to understand the magnitude of the disaster in India. They are now forming something like an exact notion of what is implied by the words "mutiny of the Bengal army." They turn to their gazetteers and find that British India has a superficial extent of more than 700,000 square miles, with a population of about 130,000,000. The native States adjoining to or surrounded by British territory have an extent of nearly 800,000 square miles and a population of nearly 300,000,000. The aggregate military force of the native princes is about 400,000 men, or about 100,000 more than the *usual* numerical strength of the Anglo-Indian army. It must be remembered, however, that the native Bengal army has ceased to exist, either through having mutinied or having been disarmed, thus reducing the Anglo-Indian army to considerably below 200,000 men. Fifty-eight regiments, wholly or in part, have mutinied, and twenty-one have been disarmed. Although the disaffection, or at least the outward expression of it, has not, so far as is generally known, extended beyond the Presidency of Bengal, containing about 440,000 square miles and a population of nearly 80,000,000, yet the tone of official speakers and ministerial writers leads us to fear that the private advices of the Government are of a more gloomy character than those which have been submitted to the public. The tone of the Ministerial press has gradually deepened from levity to seriousness, whilst we have an almost universal assurance of journals of every shade of party opinion that great efforts and serious sacrifices will be necessary to restore the disputed authority and vindicate the arms of Britain in India. The revolt may, and many people think it will, spread throughout the whole of British India and enlist in the service of the revolters the whole of the neighboring native princes. Should this unfortunately prove to be the case, England will be plunged into a war with (including China) nearly one-half the human race. This is certainly an extreme case, but no mortal foresight can pronounce that it is improbable. One thing is certain, unless the next mail brings the news of the capture of Delhi, and the entire destruction of the revolted soldiery within its walls, it will bring intelligence that disaffection has widely spread in every direction, and that the temptation offered by such a state of affairs to the ambition of the native princes has become all but irresistible. It wants only some native Tamerlane to take the command, and by his courage and enterprise to combine all India in a deadly struggle against the power and authority of England. A letter from Paris, founded it is said upon intelligence received there, draws a very dark picture of both the present and the future of India. The writer says:

"I should presume, from intelligence which has reached Paris concerning Indian affairs, that, with few exceptions, it will be found necessary eventually to disband the whole of the native army. It is declared that a spirit of rebellion reigns throughout the forces of British India, according to the investigations lately instituted. It is probable, therefore, that Sir Colin Campbell's first despatch will ask for more English troops. The sooner we begin to recruit the better, and make every preparation for the worst. The want of railways in India will oblige the necessity of something like 150,000 European troops for some time to come. The forces now in India are declared to be only sufficient to guard the seats of government and government stations and protect the military depots of arms created by the disbanding of the sepoys. These observations are suggested by reports which come from a hostile source, but which, I fear, may be depended upon."

The Times says that Delhi is a second Sebastopol of England's own creation, and John Bull seems in a fit of dumpish desperation to be prepared for something very bad yet remaining behind. It seems to be very generally admitted that the next mail will not communicate the capture of Delhi. There are hints also that the rainy season, already we suppose set in, will put a stop to military operations and render Gen. Barnard's encampment unhealthy and scarcely tenable, and expose the besieging force to very great danger. This would defer the fall of Delhi to Christmas. We may therefore consider it, we fear, as a settled fact that England has another great war on her hands, and, if she has "a second Sebastopol" to conquer, she will have to do it under much greater disadvantages than she experienced in the Crimea. The distance from England is four times as great, and the difficulty, danger, and expense of conveying men and munitions of war will be indefinitely increased. Instead of the scene of action being four or five miles from the sea, it will in India be many hundreds of miles, and under a nearly tropical climate, through a hostile population, and without any good means of communication. The English soldiers will be opposed to a well-trained army, men whose chosen pursuit is fighting, who have been disciplined by English commanders, who have proved their prowess in many a hard-fought field, side by side with English comrades, but who are now actuated by a deadly hatred of British rule. As natives of the soil they are fighting for their country, and as revolted troops they are, every one of them, fighting for their lives. Every soldier in Delhi has his individual quarrel with British rule, and fights in his own quarrel. We fear that with such defenders, and at such a very inaccessible distance, this "second Sebastopol" will prove a difficult conquest, imposing sacrifices upon this already heavily-burdened country which the people will very reluctantly bear.

But this is the *dark* side of the picture, and there is yet much which affords ground for confidence and hope. Perhaps the best and most encouraging feature is, that as yet the other Presidencies remain firmly loyal. The native princes and the sepoys of Bombay and Madras have not sufficient confidence in the result of the revolt to cast in their lot with it. We fear lest the holding out of Delhi should induce them to do so, but at present there are no indications of such a catastrophe. The fact too that the rebellious movement has no great head, no central commanding authority, and that the mutinous army has not any officers of experience to command it and regulate its movements, are all circumstances greatly in favor of England. It is through their divisions, their jealousies, and intestine feuds that the Hindoos have become subject to British dominion. How more than probable it is that the same causes of disunion will again prove a source of fatal weakness to them, and that, from the want of head, the revolted troops in Delhi will fall an easy prey to a much inferior European force. Upon this latter probability our hope to hear very soon of the fall of Delhi principally rests. It is well that the Hindoos do not know their strength, and that if they did they have not the virtue to use it aright. These deficiencies, and the want of the requisite military genius, will, we think, enable England to combat successfully with her Indian opponents, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which she commences the campaign. England will, we trust, tranquilize and consolidate for the present her Eastern Empire. But we fear it will demand a large sacrifice, both of men and money, before this can be done. Some English as well as other politicians affect to see the hand of Russia in this India revolt. No circumstances are adduced, however, which give much probability to such an idea.

The jubilant tone in which several French journals have spoken of the Indian rebellion has produced the following notice from the Siecle:

"The serious events which at present menace the power of Great Britain have naturally communicated fresh ardor to the enemies of the English alliance. Certain journals perceive danger for England in Egypt, Persia, India, China, Greece, Canada, and other countries, and, to judge from their conclusions, England's days are numbered. We cannot, for our part, so soon forget that our soldiers wear on their breasts, as a mark of honor, the effigy of Queen Victoria. Were a revolt to burst out to-morrow in Algeria, which God forbid, and we were to see the English rejoice over that event, and prognosticate our ruin, we should assuredly treat them as bad allies; we should point out to them the sacrifices made by France at Inkermann and elsewhere. But another reason ought also to restrain the said journals from condemning the existence of England—namely, the simple fact that she is still upright and unhurt. We cannot lose from sight the history of our ally, formerly our gigantic foe; we cannot forget those wonderful strokes of fortune which her energy had prepared. We know the immensity of her resources, the struggles she has formerly sustained; and far from considering present events as a blow, we look upon them as a warning from which she will derive profit. England will learn (what the Crimea war and the contests with Persia and China have also taught her) that if commerce and finances are powerful auxiliaries, they must be supported by a military organization based on equality. We are persuaded that the English will understand, and will impress that knowledge on their public men, that the time of old traditions has passed, as likewise that of a tortuous policy. A frank and decided policy is the only one suitable to the present age. We are convinced that the English are well able to meet their present dangers. We have seen in China how they can strike when necessary, and certainly British patriotism will accomplish all that is required in India. Without aspiring to prophetic powers, we foresee that the first result of the Hindoo crisis will be the transfer of the administration of India from the hands of the company to those of the British Government. India will become an English colony."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1857.

What a pleasant trip, in pleasant weather, is made on the Bay route, in comparison with the inland night ride in the cars from Petersburg to Baltimore. I have been generally prevented from taking the Bay route by apprehension of sea sickness, which was very apt to overtake one in the old, and small, and dirty boats which formerly plied on that line. But the new and large boats, the North Carolina and Louisiana, are clean and steady, with so little motion that we felt nothing of that most distressing sickness. We went from Portsmouth to Old Point in the North Carolina, and from Old Point to Baltimore in the Louisiana. Both are first class boats, and it is difficult to decide whether there is any preference between them. In the latter we had a comfortable night's sleep and arrived at Baltimore refreshed instead of jaded and sleepy as on the inland route.

The country between Baltimore and this place is beautifully fresh. The crops and the grass and the foliage never looked richer. Every where are indications of that bountiful production of the soil which marked my own section when I left home two weeks ago. Speaking of this, I may mention some facts which I had from a native of Fayetteville, now residing in New Jersey, whom I had the pleasure to meet in the cars. He informed me, that in the lower part of New Jersey is a large section of country which presented, when he first saw it some years ago, as barren a prospect of pines and sand as any in the lower part of our own State. This land formerly sold for 12½ cents an acre. Within a few years, immense deposites of marl have been discovered under-lying this barren soil. Similar discoveries of marl have been made in almost all the eastern counties of North Carolina, and as near to Fayetteville as Bladen County, on the very banks of the Cape Fear. In New Jersey, the marl has not only been *discovered*, it has been *used*. And now this same barren region, as my informant saw it recently, is one of the most productive in New Jersey, bearing splendid crops of corn, and worth, some of it, as much as *two hundred and fifty dollars an acre*. Is not this a temptation to the owners of North Carolina pine lands to try the same experiment on a liberal scale? Let some of the readers of the Observer try it. Put *plenty* of marl on their lands. And when they make them worth $10 an acre instead of $2, they will owe me enough to pay the expenses of one of my so-called "pleasure trips."

It has seemed to me most surprising, that Professor Emmons's report on these marl deposites, in which their great value is stated, has not produced its appropriate effect on the people who live near to them. I have heard that the farmers who have the marl on their own lands, lying under the fields which they cultivate, do not take the trouble to use it. This is neglecting the good gifts of Providence, placed there for a purpose, just as iron and coal and salt are located where the all-seeing Eye knows that they will be necessary for man's comfort and happiness. It cannot be that the immense sandy plains of our section are to be worthless when the pine trees shall have been drained of their turpentine. Something will be found, I take it for granted, to enrich them. Why not the marl which is at hand, and which has done so much for New Jersey?

I again notice great changes in Philadelphia and New York, by tearing down noble and costly buildings, and putting up new and more costly ones of marble and granite, and brown stone. Philadelphia seems to be particularly alive in that way just now. A stone house costing $175,000 would seem to be a little extravagant, yet such are the figures for one I heard of.

New flour was offered in the Cincinnati market on Saturday at $5,50 for the fore part of September.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—The Standard publishes the official returns of the Congressional election in each District in the State. We give the figures in the contested Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Smith. K. N.	Shaw. Dem.
Currituck,	167	611
Camden,	512	106
Pasquotank,	532	356
Perquimons,	372	282
Gates,	386	367
Chowan,	210	265
Hertford,	457	275
Northampton,	490	672
Halifax,	536	729
Martin,	334	708
Bertie,	575	479
Washington,	385	298
Tyrrell,	299	145
	5255	5293
		5255
Shaw's maj.		38

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Gilmer. K. N.	Williams. Dem.
Person,	277	560
Caswell,	155	694
Alamance,	495	796
Chatham,	1012	1022
Randolph,	1067	635
Guilford,	1563	460
Moore,	510	474
Montgomery,	613	204
	5692	4845
	4845	
Gilmer's maj.	847	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Puryear. K. N.	Scales. Dem.
Stokes,	453	768
Forsyth,	877	1042
Rockingham,	382	1401
Davidson,	1037	767
Davie,	548	398
Yadkin,	842	668
Surry,	530	933
Iredell,	1109	393
Alexander	401	417
Ashe,	771	892
	6950	7679
		6950
Scales' maj.		729

In the second District Hon. Thos. Ruffin received 5940 votes against 616 scattering. In the third, Hon. W. Winslow 6,338 against 1,487 scattering. In the fourth, Hon. L. O'B. Branch 7,375 against 1,102. In the seventh, Hon. B. Craige 6,394 against 539. In the eighth, Mr. Clingman 8,676 against 3,659.

The whole Democratic vote in the State foots up 52,540. The opposition vote 25,400. Democratic majority 27,140. Of course this majority is merely nominal, there having been no organized opposition in five Districts. With such a state of things the Democratic vote is wonderful. They have polled 4,000 votes more than for Buchanan, and only 5,000 less than Gov. Bragg received last year.

The free suffrage returns are not yet complete. The Standard thinks that the majority in its favor will reach 30,000.

NOT YET DECIDED.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes from Murfreesborough, N. C., that an error has been detected in the returns of the vote in Perquimans County. By some mistake in adding up a column of figures, Mr. Smith was deprived of 60 votes, and Dr. Shaw declared elected by a majority of 38, when really Mr. Smith is successful by 22 majority. The matter is to be thoroughly investigated by Mr. Smith.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Cleveland County has voted, by 190 majority, a subscription of $50,000 to the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. The Herald learns that the proposition to subscribe $100,000 lately voted down by the people of Rutherford County, will be reconsidered and adopted.

The Magistrates of Robeson County have voted a subscription of $100,000 to the same road. The question is to be submitted to the people on Thursday, September 24th.

GOV. MARCY AND DR. KANE.—Substantial testimonials of respects intended to have been presented to Gov. Marcy and Dr. Kane have been completed and put on exhibition in New York within the last week. That designed for Gov. Marcy is a silver set, very solid and highly finished, costing $10,000. It consists of salvers, meat, fish, and vegetable dishes, with six dozen knives, forks and spoons. There is a highly finished centre piece, with figures representing Peace and Commerce. The covers to the vegetable dishes can be instantly converted into dishes by detaching the handles. Each piece is marked with the letter M., and upon the largest salver is the inscription: Presented with a Service of Plate, by the merchants of the city of New York, to William L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, in token of their high appreciation of his wise and able administration of the Foreign Affairs of the country, during his term of office. A. D. 1857.

That designed for Dr. Kane is a gold medal ordered by the State of New York, and costing $1,000. The Journal of Commerce says it is a beautiful medal, three inches in diameter, and enclosed in a gold case within faces of glass to protect it from injury. On one side is represented the Polar Sea, with two persons gazing on it, one with a bow, representing the Esquimaux Hans, and the other with a gun, being Morton, Dr. Kane's under officer. The hour is sunrise, birds are floating over the sea, ice juts out from the land, and the waves gently swell. The execution is very perfect, and reveals high skill in the designer and engraver. On the obverse are the arms of the State of New York.

These testimonials will be presented to the widow of Gov. Marcy and the father of Dr. Kane.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The reported suspension of negotiations for settling the difficulties between these two countries is neither confirmed nor contradicted by the Anglo-Saxon's papers. It is scarcely true however. The matter had been submitted to the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, and both are known to be laboring to induce Spain to accept the terms proposed by Mexico. Neither England nor France, Spain's creditors, are likely to permit her the luxury of a war in which nothing can be gained though a great deal may be lost to her.

There is another lion in the path. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times reports as a positive fact, that in case of a declaration of war between Spain and Mexico, from forty to fifty thousand American fillibusters are ready to march to the aid of the latter, and, in case of necessity, to enrol themselves as Mexican citizens. Noticing this statement, the Journal of Commerce says with great reason, that "without pretending to this accurate knowledge of the strength of the auxiliary force of our citizens ready to assist a sister republic to repel the invaders, we believe that were Mexico attacked, and her present free institutions threatened with overthrow, a very active and widespread sympathy would be felt in this country for that republic and her present liberal rulers, and that the army of *filibusteros*, now existing only in the imaginations of the Madrid correspondents of the London papers, would soon spring into existence, in great numbers. Narvaez is well aware of this, and so are the English and French mediators, who, knowing the pecuniary necessities of Spain, and her inability to pay her creditors, will, probably, dissuade her from a step, from which, if successful, she could only derive an empty satisfaction at a ruinous cost, and if disastrous, the almost certain annihilation of her remaining power on this side of the Atlantic. We hope that we are right in believing that after some further swaggering and display of readiness to fight and die for the national honor Narvaez will be persuaded, and accept the peaceful and equitable terms which Lafragua has offered, and which the British and French ministers have approved."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The London Athenæum, alluding to this, says that "In a few days, if all goes well, the two worlds will wed each other and throb invisibly heart to heart. A great interest will attach to this operation—fourth of the grand events which mark the centuries in which they occur, and link, through all time, the histories and destinies of Europe and America—crowning, as it were, the departure of Columbus, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Declaration of Independence."

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON!

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, with Liverpool dates to the 12th, arrived to-day.

Sales of cotton for three days 17,000. Speculators and exporters 1,000 each. Closed firm. Middling qualities advancing tendency. Prices generally unchanged. Breadstuffs dull—quotations barely maintained. Provisions steady. Consols 90¾ a 90¾.

Three hundred miles of the Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable were laid on the 10th. Everything working well.

There is a rumored suspension of negotiations on the Spanish and Mexican question. Lacks confirmation.

Nothing from India.

The American Schooner *Jupiter* has been seized on the coast of Africa and condemned as a slaver.

A Significant Fact.—The recent census of the State of New York, gives 1,706,283 males and 1,714,653 females. The widowers number 35,397, the widows 95,182. Nearly an equal number of males and females, but 60,000 more widows than widowers! An exchange paper says—"This great disparity proves most conclusively and strikingly, after the manner of the fable, that, whatever amusement marriage may afford women, it is death to the men!"

The Love of Home.—It is only shallow-minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardship endured by the generations before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode; I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

The very latest novelty in dress in Paris is crinoline *sleeves*. Now, then, stand off entirely.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, Aug. 27. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, R T Long, H L Myrover & Co, P A Wiley, B F Pearce & Co, E F & J R Livingston, S T Hawley & Son, J A Pemberton, Rockfish Co, Elkin Co, J Cowles, J W Bitting, M W Haworth, A A McKethan, P C Smith, J Worth & Son, H & E J Lilly, Mrs Banks, T Covington, Stedman & Horne, Smith & Elliott, Worth & Utley, A W Steel, J Utley.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22.—Schr Vermont fm Boston, Laura Gertrude, Alba and Marine fm New York. 23.—Barque Cuba fm Gloucester, Mass.; Brig Jerome fm Boston; Schrs. Maria Pike, Abdel Kader and D C Hulse fm N York; Agnes H Ward and Ellen Randall fm Little River.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN WAR.

The present position of England in reference to hostilities in the East, is critical. Occupying comparatively a speck in the map of the world, she is at war with nearly a half of the vast family of man. A debt of four thousaud million dollars presses heavily upon her at home, notwithstanding the wonderful elasticity with which she bears up under the burden. The Indian Company, on behalf of which she is called to fight, is in a state bordering upon insolvency; having long since been reduced to the fatal expedient of being constrained to raise loans for the purpose of supporting its vast expenditure and paying its enormous dividends.

As far as China is concerned, it is questionable whether she has right on her side. Without going as far back as the days of the Opium War, when a deadly drug was forced upon the country at the cannon's mouth, Sir John Bowring's conduct in his recent intercourse with Canton, may be said to be imprudent if not unjustifiable On questionable grounds, he sought and found a quarrel with a power deemed so feeble that it was supposed it would have no alternative but to submit; and having been supported by his government at home, he, or the Commissioner appointed virtually to supersede him, will now be under the necessity of entering upon a sanguinary contest with a power numbering three hundred millions of the human race, and rapidly becoming conscious alike of their strength, their rights, and their wrongs.

With regard to Hindostan, there can be no doubt that the Company has lately pressed upon their subjects there with unusual severity. The day may indeed have gone by when a whole province was almost depopulated, with a view of establishing a monopoly upon salt; and those enormous fortunes of one or two millions sterling, raised in the course of a few years, are no longer heard of. But still, the evidence of the late Sir Charles Napier, and of every disinterested witness who has lately visited India, leaves it matter of record that cruelty to a vast extent yet prevails amongst the distant and outlying officials of the Company; that many of these are still inordinately luxurious, if they no longer realize inordinate wealth; and that in many respects they are heedless of the calamities and sufferings they entail upon the country. The ruinous system of annexation is also at last beginning to recoil upon the parent State. The dethronement of the King of Oude is believed to have had a far more important effect in producing the late rebellion than any absurd stories of grease upon cartridges, or other alleged violations of Brahminical laws. Every previously dethroned potentate felt his resentment revive—every one who had hitherto preserved even a nominal independence, had his apprehensions aroused. A general feeling of insecurity was excited amongst the natives throughout the country: but still the annexing government went on, and the system of territorial aggrandizement was pursued: the governors and the government alike who followed it, being apparently unconscious of what it would produce in the end, and ignorant that, as in the instance of ancient Rome, in proportion as they thus extended their empire, they would require a more distended force to maintain it, and that the boundaries would at last become so wide, and the indispensable troops so separated, that a collapse would ensue, in consequence of the vast diffusion itself, and the whole edifice fall to the ground.

Such is the position of British India at the present time. The edifice is at this moment tottering to the ground. That it will finally fall, or be entirely prostrated, we do not believe. There is, as we have already remarked, a wonderful elasticity about the British government, as well as an enormous dormant force in the resources of the country, crippled though it seemingly be at present by recent war and long taxation. Both of these will doubtless be exerted to the utmost in the present emergency; for, to lose India would at once reduce England to the condition of a second rate power. It may not be productive to her of much direct pecuniary revenue; but, indirectly, it affords an extensive field for her commerce. The government does not profit by it in any great degree, but the citizens of the country do, in regard to trade. Both also look to it as a field for imports as well as exports, and anticipate to draw largely from it for future supplies of tea as well as cotton. The former of these products may be doubtful, and all experiments hitherto have proved that in this respect Hindostan cannot compete with China. It will possibly also be long before Eastern can vie with Western cotton. But still both are coveted subjects by England, and the government as well as the citizens will consequently pursue them with equal energy and alacrity. A large portion of the country, however, must be for the moment reconquered, and a new system of administration established when once the present rebellion is subdued. A milder code of laws must be instituted, and a more tolerant species of government adopted. The dominion of the sword must be as soon as possible abolished, and a more merciful system substituted. England must at last show to the world that in the control of man, more is ultimately to be gained by clemency than by cruelty, and that, in the present days of civilization, address, in its highest sense, is infinitely preferable to arms.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Judge McLean tells a pleasant story of what occurred when he was Postmaster General, during the Administration of President Monroe. The President wrote him a letter recommending a couple of individuals for appointments in very strong terms. Mr. McLean soon made some inquiries as to the persons recommended, and then quietly passed them by and appointed others, without thinking it worth his while to say any thing to the President upon the subject, either verbally or by letter. Some time afterwards he met Mr. Monroe, when the latter, walking up to him with a smile and shaking him cordially by the hand, remarked pleasantly: "Well, sir, I perceive that I have not enough influence with you to be able to procure the appointment of a couple of subordinates in your Department." "Why, sir," said Mr. McLean, "I should really have been pleased to oblige you, but I inquired about the persons you recommended, and found that I could make better appointments." "Well, well," said Mr. Monroe, "I have no doubt you are right;" and the matter was never mentioned between them afterwards.

The same state of things that existed during Mr. Monroe's Administration continued to exist during that of Mr. Adams. Mr. A. made this declaration upon the floor of Congress: "I never interested myself during my Administration, in any matter whatever, with the appointments to be made by the heads of Departments, except in a single instance. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending a young gentleman for the appointment of midshipman; but I had not influence enough with the Secretary to procure the appointment. It was given to another."—*Louisville Journal.*

Baltimore has the following organizations within its limits: Blood Tubs, Rip Raps, Thunder Bolts, Rough Skins, Plug-Uglies, Wampanoags, Tigers, Cut Throats, Swann's Babes, Little Fellows, Stay Lates, Hard Times, Ashlanders, Lone Stars, Bushers, Bull Necks, Corn Cobs, Mug Smashers. Whew!

DISINTEGRATION OF PARTIES—THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Whether we are to regard the present loose attachment to party ties as a matter of congratulation or regret, it is very certain that this apathetic indifference really exists, and is gradually becoming more and more marked, if we judge truly the signs of the times.

The old Whig party is fairly broken into fragments. The strata of the new Republican party have been upheaved by its own internal fires, and are now to be seen cropping out at various points in the Northern section of the Union, in distorted masses, and with every variety of inclination. Every where but in Maryland, the American party has met with a succession of disasters, and this youthful, but sturdy Titan, who threatened at one time to exercise supreme control in every State in the Union, is now reduced to a Torso, endowed with strong vitality yet, but shorn of that strength and activity which once rendered it so formidable. The Democratic party is a huge, unwieldy, shapeless mass—compounded of incongruous elements, all working in diverse ways, all weak in cohesive properties, and threatening, within a brief period, to bring about a complete disintegration.

We may safely assert that the forces now in activity among all the political organizations of the day, are working inversely. They are working not to build up but to destroy. This is so manifest that it needs no proof. Even the dominant party gains nothing by its victories. Like the Boa Constrictor, after swallowing its prey, it lies prone upon the ground—gorged to repletion and utterly helpless. A single blow well aimed would annihilate it. The time was when its recuperative power was immense; but now, even when the will is strong the members are insubordinate. The Democratic North clamours for free soil—The Democratic South demands an open field and no interference. The Democratic Government steers towards Scylla to avoid Charybdis, and now towards Charybdis to avoid Scylla, and how to escape the one rock or the other, even the pilot at the helm is at a loss to determine. In none of the parties, as at present organized, is there sufficient strength remaining to warrant a long life. The Republicans can no more establish themselves firmly on one idea than a table on one leg. The Democrats, like greyhounds in a leash, are pulling different ways The Whigs are scattered beyond reuniting, and the Americans weakened by recent defeats, only lift up a triumphant banner in one State of the Union.

Foreign writers, reviewing the present aspect of things, boldly assert that unconsciously to ourselves we are in the midst of a revolution. However this may be, we feel assured that it will result happily. Serious and threatening as the slavery question has apparently become, we entertain a firm conviction that the Middle and Western States will not suffer this quarrel between the extreme North and the extreme South to continue much longer without administering such a rebuke to the factionists of both sections as shall have the effect of bringing home to them the consciousness that there are other members of the confederacy besides themselves, whose opinions are worthy of respect, and members, too, whose weight and influence in the national councils are sufficient to put an end to these disgraceful brawls, originating in unjust prejudices on the one side, and met by ill grounded passion on the other.

The revolution—if we may give this imposing title to the change now taking place in the complexion of political parties—is a revolution of sentiment. It emanates from that spirit of conservatism newly awakened into activity by the increasing gravity and acrimony of the slavery feud. The influence of this modifying and restraining force upon the popular mind cannot be otherwise than healthful and invigorating, for its appeal is to our nationality. To Americanism properly so called in contra distinction to sectionalism. It points to our power, to our wealth, and to our general career of prosperity, in evidence of the benefits which have resulted from united action and harmonious councils.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Temptation and Fraud.—A moral of the late defalcation in the St. Nicholas Hotel, is that more vigilant care should be exercised over an establishment by the proprietors. It would be well if such a lesson could take effect in private households. The imprudence and actual sin of exposing to temptation those whose principles are not strongly rooted enough to resist it under all circumstances, is far greater than some may suppose, who even take credit to themselves for the unbounded confidence which is often shown to be misplaced. We once saw a lady stuff bank notes in a drawer that was left unlocked, and asked if she did not fear that her servant might one day appropriate to her own use what she knew would not probably be missed. Her reply was—"Not at all; I would not hire a girl whom I could not respect; or who could be guilty of taking what did not belong to her." A few months afterwards the lady found the trusted damsel had stolen a large amount; and she had only her own want of caution to blame for the loss. She had irreparably injured the girl, by placing temptation in her way. In a Southern city a friend of ours sent a favorite man-servant one day to her store room. He manifested some emotion on his return, and earnestly entreated her never again to put her keys in his hand, or those of another servant, pathetically describing his covetous and envious feelings at sight of "de fine hams and sides of bacon dat nobody ud miss one out ov—and my wife and little niggers wanting 'em at home." One who knew human nature in all its springs taught us the prayer,—"Lead us not into temptation."

If any man thinks himself beyond the danger of falling—let him reflect if he has never committed, or been on the verge of committing, those small frauds almost daily practised in all processes of the business of life; those which are too petty to be noticed by the law, by some considered justifiable, but which involve a sacrifice of right, a departure from strict honesty, a lack of that strong and sterling principle which could preserve from evil amidst greater inducements! In buying or selling has no advantage ever been taken of the ignorance or negligence of the other party! Has a small debt which could easily have been paid, never been allowed to slide into oblivion! The opportunities occur every day—almost every hour, for strengthening the habit of rectitude and integrity by practising self-denial on a small scale.—*N. Y. Express.*

The shallow cant of judging of right or wrong by mere temporary outward failure or success,—by exposure or concealment of crime, is only worthy of the fat-headed pharisees who indulge in it, and we have no patience with the press, when it descends to take up the mountebank whine of the quack in religion. God punishes in his own way and in his own good time, but not so as to accommodate us with pretty coincidences wherewithal "to point a moral or adorn a tale."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The young gentleman who once saw the day when he "wouldn't associate with mechanics," is now acting as clerk to a manure wagon.

There is one satisfaction in owning a close mouth. It retains all the foolish, as well as the wise words of one's heart.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

The Birth-place of George Washington—Errors of Historians—Facts found in Archives—The Family Sepulchre—The Estate on Pope's Creek The First Washington Monument—Donation of the Consecrated Localities to Virginia—Washington's Boyhood—the present Proprietor of the Birth-place.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, MAY 1, 1857.

I was this morning at the birth-place of George Washington! It has been my privilege, in years past, to visit the natal shrines of Columbus, Shakspeare, Napoleon, and others who have played prominent parts in the great drama of life, yet the emotions then awakened were feeble indeed compared with those which quickened my pulse as I accomplished a long-projected pilgrimage to the first home of him whose name makes every American heart beat with patriotic homage. Our wrangling legislators, in their contests for political power and partisan plunder, have left the hallowed spot where the existence of Washington commenced, like that where it terminated, and where his mortal remains repose in peace—unhonored. The plough-share annually passes over the site of the birth-place of him whose subsequent theatre of action was our then infant Republic, and there are but a few chance visiters to the play-grounds of a child whose subsequent deeds of manhood were, in peace as it war, the highest examples of human wisdom and patriotic virtue to all mankind. Yet his glory (to use the words of Daniel Webster) "is as durable as his principles, as lasting as truth and virtue themselves. While the hundreds whom party excitement, and temporary circumstances, and casual combinations have raised into transient notoriety, sink again, like their bubbles, bursting and dissolving into the great ocean, Washington's fame is like the rock which bounds that ocean, and at whose feet its billows are destined to break harmlessly forever."

It is incorrectly stated by most of the biographers of Washington that he was born "in the homestead on Bridge's creek," in a house which "had probably been purchased with the property." Yet had any one of them visited the birth-place they would not have thus erred in its location. Even the gifted author of the "Sketch Book," whose works are treasured wherever the pure English tongue is read and spoken, has copied, in the above quoted words, the errors transmitted by Marshall, Weems, and others. Mr. Irving visited the pleasant homes of our Anglo-Norman fatherland, the prairies of the Great West, and the deserted magnificence off the Alhambra, ere he portrayed them with his versatile pen. Almost every other locality hallowed by reminiscences of Washington he has described from personal observation, and although his errors respecting the "homestead" are not all important, the facts may be of interest.

Col. John Washington, who came with his brother to America in 1857, settled on the bank of Bridge's creek, a small inlet of the Potomac, where he thenceforth lived, and where he was buried. He had two sons and a daughter, and it was to the second of these sons, Lawrence Washington, that "the proprietors of the Northern Neck of Virginia" granted a tract of land at the mouth of Pope's creek, on the 24th of June, 1696. Lawrence Washington was thus an *original proprietor*, and in his will, which is dated March 11th, 1698, he says: "I give the tract of land where I now live" to John Washington. Other bequests are made to his second son, Augustine, and to his daughter, who was named Mildred, after her mother. But John removed to Gloucester county, and sold the Pope's creek estate to Augustine, the father of George. This is shown by the will of Lawrence Washington, and by the deed from John to Augustine, which after diligent research I have found in the archives of this county, duly recorded.

Nothing now remains at the Bridge's creek but the burial ground and vault in which are interred the remains of the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the *Pater Patriæ*, with those of their respective families. I have no desire to cast any censure upon the Old Dominion, and will therefore borrow a description of this consecrated spot recently published by Bishop Meade, who is doing so much to call public attention to the traditionary glory and shame of his diocese. No one can look upon this sepulchre (he says) "without distress and even disgust. The condition of all such vaults as were once common in some parts of Virginia, especially in the Northern Neck, must after the lapse of time be necessarily thus distressing and disgusting, like the sepulchres of old when filled with rottenness and dead men's bones. The vault where so many of the Washington family are interred is in an open field and unenclosed. A small space around it is covered with grass, briars, shrubs, and a few small trees. Itself can only be distinguished by the top of the brick arch which rises a little above the surface. The cavity underneath has been very properly filled up with earth by Mr. Lawrence Washington, one of its late proprietors, to prevent the bones of the dead being taken away by visiters, who had begun thus to pillage it. Not far from the vault there was a large slab lying on the ground with the name of the family and two children. There were also fragments of another."

The "birth-place" is nearly a mile distant, upon a somewhat elevated plateau, around which sweeps, in a semi-circular curve, Pope's creek, just before it empties into the broad Potomac. An islet lies directly before the mouth of the creek, adding much to the beauty of the scenery, while far across the river is the graceful outline of the Maryland shore. The bank at the birth-place is about twenty-five feet high, quite steep and wooded, while the creek, like the classic Avon of Old England, may becalled a poet's stream. Undisturbed by all sounds of traffic, it winds its useless way through green marshes and wooded acclivities, which seem to have ever been sacred to solitude, and the prominent natural features of the landscape can have changed but little since Washington's infancy. The chance visiter can look upon the same scenery upon which that child looked, as truly as he can gaze upon the same blue sky and see its image in the same blue water.

The house in which George Washington was born was destroyed by fire soon after the family left to reside on their Staffordshire estate near Fredericksburg. A subsequent proprietor "either repaired one of the outhouses or a wing of the old one, or built a small house for his overseer out of the old materials." So says Bishop Meade; and I am inclined to think the latter supposition correct from the appearance of the chimney of this second structure, which is all of it that remains. Yet near it the filled-up cellar of the "birth mansion" is plainly visible, and the plough has turned up several bricks, pieces of earthenware, and other mementos. Close by a luxuriant clump of fig trees and other bushes mark the garden-ground, and a few daffodils bloom along the edges, where the matted roots of the fig trees resist cultivation. There is also a solitary apple tree, said to be the last survivor of an orchard immediately around the house, but I searched in vain for a scion suitable for grafting, for the recent severe winters have evidently destroyed all lingering vitality.

A small monumental slab, sadly mutilated, lies upon the ground in the clump of fig trees, where it was removed from the site of the "birth-mansion." It originally bore this inscription: "Here, the 11th February, 1732, Washington was born," and was placed there by his ward, G. W. P. Custis, in June, 1815. Mr. Custis, accompanied by some friends, carried the slap to Pope's creek in his yacht, the "Lady of the Lake," and after they had deposited it they returned on board, and fired a Federal salute from a swivel which they had brought for the purpose. It so happened that the good people of the vicinity had been much harassed by the British during the war just concluded, and when they heard the firing they supposed that hostilities had been re-commenced. The whole country was alarmed, the children and women prepared to start for the pine woods on the ridge, and the men gathered for defence.

It is due to the Washington family to say that when Col. Geo. C. Washington (who resided in Georgetown, and owned the Mount Vernon books now in the Boston Athenæum) sold "Wakefield," which comprises the "Bridge's Creek" and the "Pope's Creek," estates, on the 13th of October, 1813, to John Gray, of "Traveller's Rest," near Fredericksburg, he reserved sixty feet square of the ground around the birth-place and twenty feet square around the vault. In February, 1856, Colonel Lewis W. Washington (son and heir at-law of George C. Washington) presented these reservations "to the mother State of Virginia in perpetuity, on condition solely that the State require the said places to be permanently enclosed with an iron fence, based on stone foundations, together with suitable and modest (though substantial) tablets, to commemorate to the rising generation these notable spots." Gov. Wise accepted the donation, and addressed a message to the Legislature, asking an appropriation of $2,000 to comply with the conditions. But their "High Mightinesses," the legislators of Virginia, find it difficult to pass any measure of real value without a deal of "impracticable" discussion. Different bills were finally passed in either body, but a committee of conference was not chosen; and the hallowed shrines are neglected.

The plateau on which the birthplace is situated is this year lying in fallow for a wheat crop. The soil is easily tilled, and is filled with small oyster shells, which are found in abundance on most of the points on the lower Potomac. At the time of Washington's childhood tobacco was undoubtedly the staple crop, although in an old ledger of that epoch, kept within a few miles of the birth-place, I have found entries of sales of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and "broad clover seed." The same authority shows that they used "ploughs," "grubbing hoes," "plough-hoes," "weeding hoes," and "sithes." There are charges for "pickled pork," "stalled beef," and "mutton," and one gentleman who lived near the birth-place paid £2 10s. "for braking two yoak oxen."

It is natural to suppose that Washington's life-love for rural pursuits was fostered at Pope's creek, where he resided until he had passed the first septennial boundary-mark of existence. There is no reason to believe that he was ever there a

> ——"Whining school-boy, with his satchel
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school."

But after he had left "the nurse's arms" it is probable that, in company with his elder brothers he enjoyed those athletic sports, rural amusements, and soil recreations in which the youth of that time indulged, and which were well calculated to nurse his intellect into its wondrous strength. How I wished this morning for the magic mirror of Agrippa, or the wondrous second sight of the Rosicrucians, that I might call for a repopulation of the scene as it was when little George Washington, with his "big brothers," used to work in the garden, ride the horses to water, swim the creek, play at quoits, or join in a game of bandy.

The estate now belongs to John E. Wilson, Esq., (who is connected by marriage with the Washington family,) a gentleman whose courtesy and hospitality I acknowledge with gratitude. He has erected a commodious residence, which commands a panoramic view of rare beauty, extending along the picturesque shores of the Potomac, with the "birthplace" in the foreground. The land bears marks of good cultivation, and the "negro-quarters," in a grove of pine trees at some distance from the house, are neat and comfortable.

Before leaving the birthplace I obtained a cane from an old and gigantic grape-vine which grows upon the bank of the creek, at a place where the chimney of the old mansion must have cast a sunset shawdow. A souvenir from the first farm-home of the foremost American farmer, I trust it will be an acceptable gift to the Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, who has labored so assiduously to "speed the plough," and will say, as did Dr. Franklin when he bequeathed his walking-stick to Washington, "If it were a sceptre he has merited it, and would become it."

PERLEY.

Less Manufacturing.—We read in the Manchester (England) Mirror—"The cotton mills of this city have been of late manufacturing one-eighth less goods than formerly. The design is to make the cotton they now have on hand last till the 1st of next January, when they will be able to get new cotton at lower rates, it is to be hoped. In a week or two, all but the Manchester mills will run only five days a week, not running Saturdays.—It is thought that course is better and more satisfactory to the operatives, than stopping the work in some rooms, and consequently turning some hands out of employ. Cotton goods are dull in the market, and it would be bad policy to pile them up when the raw material is so high. The print works are in full blast, manufacturing all they can, with a steady demand for their goods, at an excellent profit."

Passing Away.—The Indian tribes of Texas are said to be passing into rapid decay. In 1853 the whole number of Indians was estimated at 20,000. In 1856, the number from official accounts did not exceed 12,000. Some 1,500 Indians till the reservation on the clear fork of the Brazos, and make good crops; 3,000 semi-civilized Creeks, Delawares, Cherokees, are in Eastern Texas; in the North, 1,000 Washitas and Wacos. There are 3,000 Camanches, 1,000 Lipans, and 4,000 of all other stragglers.

Another Convention.—As this is an age of conventions and fast youths, it is understood that the boys intend to hold a convention to revise the ten commandments, particularly the fifth, which is to be amended thus: "Parents obey your children."

"Very Important."—The question is now under discussion at Cambridge—"Which can smell a rat the quickest—the man who knows the most, or the man who has the most nose?"

Boston Post.

Patriotism vs. the Pocket.—We perceive in one of our Southern exchanges that a confectioner in the city has generously offered to set apart one cent for every glass of ice cream or sherbet he sells throughout the week from the 18th inst., to be appropriated toward the fund for the erection of the Washington Monument. "The force of patriotism can no further go."

The father of the late lamented Senator Rusk was a poor Irish stone mason, who reached this country a short time before his son was born, and settled in South Carolina upon a small tract of land belonging to John C. Calhoun.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 26.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, with dates to 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable parted when three hundred and thirty miles from shore, on the morning of the 11th, and the vessels returned to England. The Directors are sanguine of the ultimate success of the scheme, and a conference will be held in London, on Saturday, to decide whether to make another attempt this summer, or wait till next.

From India and China.—The India mail, had arrived. Delhi had not fallen on the 29th June. There had been further mutiny amongst the troops. The Bengal army is defunct. The armies of Bombay and Madras remained loyal, and it was believed that the crisis had passed.

The news was favorably received at London causing an advance in consols.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Cotton closed firm with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week 39,000 bales; prices generally unchanged. The stock of American in Liverpool, was 380,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The weather was favorable for the crops. Wheat, however, closed with an advancing tendency; all descriptions slightly higher. Flour has an advancing tendency. Corn has a declining tendency—all kinds are slightly lower. Provisions quiet. Consols 90⅝ to 90¾.

HALIFAX, Aug. 26.—We send the following additional items of news by the America:

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of the cable and lost 100 miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and that at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour.

The Cyclops immediately returned to Valentia with Mr. Field, who hastened to London to consult with the Directors. The Agamemnon, Niagara and Susquehanna would remain a short time on the spot trying experiments in the deep water of that part of the route, (2,000 fathoms,) with a view to future usefulness, and then return together to Plymouth. The experience thus far obtained is considered of great value in the future operations of the company, who entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking. The company are now considering whether to make another effort after the equinoctial gales or wait till next summer. The impression prevails in Liverpool that the trial will be renewed in October.

At the time the accident occurred, there was a heavy swell on. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

More Failures.—Several bank failures are reported to-day, including the Warren Bank, Pa., and the Bank of Kanawha, in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

It is rumored that Jacob Little has failed for $5,000,000. Benedict & Co. and Fisher & Co. have also failed. John Thompson, broker, reported as having suspended yesterday, was arrested to-day on a suit from the Metropolitan Bank and held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

The Revolt in India.—The news that up to the 29th of June, the date of the latest advices, the stronghold of the Indian mutineers had not fallen, and that the mutinous spirit was spreading among the native troops, must naturally create considerable disappointment in England, not unmixed with alarm, since every day that the rebels are able to maintain the city of Delhi agaigst the Queen's troops, gives them additional encouragement, and greater confidence in their strength, and induces others to join their standard, believing that the time has arrived to break the power of their foreign conqueror. It is now increasingly probable that the re-conquest of India will be a work of considerable difficulty and duration, involving a large expenditure of money and of life. With this war upon her hands in addition to the Chinese conflict, and other small matters here and there as usual, England is likely to find enough to do, especially as the fields of operation are so far remote. She will, however, prove herself equal to the emergency, as she always does.

Journal of Commerce.

From the Savannah News, 21st inst.

SPRINGFIELD, Ga, Aug. 19, 1857.

A Practical Test of the Chinese Sugar-cane.—Messrs. Editors—Amidst the heated and exciting political questions of the day, I have thought I would transmit to you the result of a *practical* experiment with the Chinese sugar cane. Last spring, I purchased one dollar's worth of the seed, and planted it in the early part of March, in rows about four feet apart, and in the drill, one and two seed every six inches. My intention was to make forage, having very little confidence in its saccharine qualities; but I was induced to change my purpose, and make an effort to procure syrup from it. Myself and Capt. P. H. Stanton selected ten canes, measuring one inch in diameter, and from eight to nine feet long, which yielded five quarts of juice—ten more of the same size, which had been cut one day and night, gave the same quantity; and again, ten from his patch, measuring 1¼ inches in diameter, yielded six quarts, wanting a gill, or half-pint. We cut all the cane for boiling, irrespective of size or age. We put two hundred gallons of juice in the boiler for the first boiling, and after boiling slowly for ten hours, took out twenty gallons of very good syrup. The next day we carried 170 gallons through the same process, only increasing the fire, boiling it in seven hours, and obtained sixteen galloons of superior syrup. This we boiled down a little more, which makes it thicker, and is also better flavored than the first. A third boiling of 136 gallons is at this moment taken off, grew on Capt. Stanton's plantation, which is very fine, and which yields about the same proportion of syrup, or, from appearance, more. As the pot began to boil, we put lime in each boiling, being governed in quantity somewhat by the report of ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina. My seed planted nearly half an acre; no pains had been taken to put the ground in a high state of cultivation, neither was it worked with an eye to a report for the public and turning out thirty-six gallons of fine syrup which was ground and boiled in two days pays better than anything I ever planted. The principal reasons for this hasty and imperfect sketch is, I have heard of some one boiling and failing to make a good article, and who calls it a humbug. My impression is that they do not boil it sufficiently. If they make more than one gallon out of nine or ten, the syrup will be inferior, unless the cane is far superior to what we ground. It should be boiled down until it has the appearance of the syrup from sugar cane, when you desire to make sugar, and then you will have a fine article, if proper attention has been paid to the skimming off the green scum which will arise to the top. Yours &c., G. HALTIWANGAR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had the opportunity the other day of testing some of the Molasses Syrup made from the "Sorgho Sucre," or Chinese Sugar Cane, in this neighborhood, and must say that it surpassed our most sanguine expectations It was only an experiment made by a gentleman to test its quality, and he is perfectly well satisfied that it will become profitable and popular, as soon as its merits are known. In quality I consider it much better than molasses, and as fine as the up country honey—thick, and well flavored This gentleman will have a Mill in operation in a few days, and we may expect, from the appearance of his growing Cane, some fifty or sixty gallons of good syrup. This we believe, is the first test that has been made in the neighborhood, and all who have seen and tasted it, pronounce it satisfactory.

Floral College, Aug. 25th.

Wheat.—Up to this date, something over forty thousand bushels Wheat of the present year's crop, have reached this point by Railroad, and the prospects for a full business in that line are very promising.—*Wil. Journal.*

Committed to Jail.—A Kaufman, of the firm of A. Kaufman & Co., was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of setting fire to the building which caused the conflagration on Monday morning last; and, after a lengthy investigation before Justices Vann and Cowan, was held to bail in the sum of $5,000—in default of which, he was committed to jail to stand his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Wilmington Herald.

Railroad Accidents—Loss of Life.—On Monday last, about three miles this side of Fair Bluff, the freight train ran over a cow and went off, killing a free negro by the name of Bill Gafford, and slightly hurting two others. The cars were going backwards at the time, and the cow had already been driven off, but returned again on the track.

On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 or 5 o'clock, the passenger train going West, when about two miles beyond Florence Depot, ran over a horse, throwing the locomotive and baggage car off the track. The engine was slightly damaged, and car smashed up. A lad about 16 or 18 years old, fireman, named John Bramer, we believe, in jumping from the tender, was injured so badly that he died in about three hours. The engineer, Mr. John E. Becton, received a slight bruise on the right hip, but nothing to detain him from his business. On turning a curve, the horse was suddenly discovered on the track. The engineer tried to stop, but was too near him to take up his engine.—*Wil. Journal.*

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

Now Ready and for Sale at the Book Stores.

MOSS-SIDE.

BY MARION HARLAND,

AUTHOR OF "ALONE," AND "THE HIDDEN PATH."

"Love took up the harp of Life and smote
On all the chords with might—
Smote the chord of Self, that trembling passed
In music out of sight"

One neat 12 mo. vol. Price $1 25.

NOTHING need be said by the Publishers to awaken an interest in a new book by this charming authoress. Forty-seven thousand copies of her "Alone," and "Hidden Path" have been sold by her American Publishers, and the demand is at present as constant and regular as ever. In Europe they have met with still greater success—no other American authoress has yet been honored by republication in the Leipsic edition of Standard American Authors. Those who have seen the advance sheets of "Moss-Side," unite in the opinion, that IT IS SUPERIOR TO BOTH OF MARION HARLAND'S FORMER PRODUCTIONS, IN INTEREST, STYLE AND POPULAR TACT; IT IS FULL OF INCIDENT OF AN EXCITING NATURE, WHILE THE PLOT IS BETTER AND MORE SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
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CARD.

To the gentlemen of Fayetteville.

WE take pleasure in introducing to your favorable notice Mr. JOHN HILZINGER (Foreman of our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,) who is visiting your place for the purpose of taking the orders and measures of those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, Hosiery, TRUNKS, Ladies' Hat Cases, and Umbrellas, will be unequalled, and the advantages accruing to purchasers of our stock unexcelled.

Mr. H. may be found at the Fayetteville Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2d and 3d, where he will be pleased to take orders for anything in our line.

Yours truly,

O. S. BALDWIN.

CITY CLOTHING STORE, No 38 MARKET ST., Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20. } 35-2w

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OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

LINSEED, TRAIN, and LAMP OILS;
White Lead, Chrome Green;
Red " " Yellow;
Prussian Blue, Ultra Marine;
Vermillion, Lakes, Umber;
Sienna, Venetian Red, Shellac;
Red Sanders, Vandyke Brown;
Green and Red Smalts, Ochres, Glues;
Couch, Leather, Brown, Japan and Copal Varnishes;
Painters and Varnish Brushes; Alcohol, Grainers, Blenders, and all other articles used by Painters.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,
Market Square.
August 3. 30-1m

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
July 24. 28-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. Moore, or the late firm of Moore & Brother, will please come forward and make immediate payment. The Notes and Accounts are in my hands for settlement, and they must be settled, in order for me to make my returns as Administrator for W. F. Moore.

E. F. MOORE.
Aug. 25. 36-1m

LOST!

IN the vicinity of the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday the 16th, a Pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Observer Office.

Aug. 25. 37-2t

THE LIBRARY

OF THE LATE DR. MITCHELL,

CONTAINING works on all the Branches of Science, is now offered for sale at his late residence.

Those wishing to buy are requested to call and make a selection as soon as convenient.

Aug. 25. 37-tf

Harper's Magazine for September,

E. J. HALE & SON.
August 25.

FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, for sale at a SMALL advance on cost, by JAS. N. SMITH.
Aug. 3. 30-1mi

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 10. 32-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 22, 1857.

We arrived here last evening, after a pleasant rail road ride of 181 miles in 7 hours. There is a car fitted up with five separate small apartments, each with sofas and chairs, in which passengers who go through from New York to Saratoga can take seats if they please, and thus be subject to no change at Albany or Troy; and when not crowded, the passenger has the opportunity to loll and sleep on the pleasant sofas. But for some dust and cinders, and roughness of the track, I would call this the perfection of travelling. But the roads will not compare with ours in North Carolina for smoothness and solidity; and the Hudson river road is the noisiest I ever travelled on. The reverberation from the high rocky hills on the one side, and sometimes on both, and the rocky road bed, is almost stunning, and renders it difficult to converse. I feel proud of our own roads, and hope that their prosperity will equal their excellence.

I find quite a number of North Carolinians at Union Hall, and hear of many others who have been here and gone. The house is very full, though the season as a whole has been a bad one for the hotels. Union Hall was not well kept last year, but has redeemed its character this season, under the same proprietors, Putnam & Payne. It is surprising how many of the same faces I see which I have seen here year after year. We are creatures of habit; and other people as well as myself have gotten in the habit of leaving home at the same period of each year, coming to the same house, and spending the same fortnight here. Persons even calculate the time when such and such a person, or family, may be expected to arrive. I thus annually renew some most agreeable acquaintances.

Last year there were two great rivals in the fashionable world at this house. They sported so many and such splendid dresses, and were so laughed at for their folly. Within the twelve months the husband of one of them has failed, been sold out, and is not here. Fit end of a career of folly and extravagance. The other I am told is here. Her husband is a patent pill man, and pills carry the day. Whether those who take the pills and thus support the extravagance, are any wiser than those who live by making them, I need not say. Suffice it that I take care not to swallow the pills myself.

The water of the "Congress Spring" has lost none of its virtues. It is as delicious, as exhilarating, as healthful, as ever. It is still *the* Spring among the scores which surround it, all varying in some degree, greater or less, from it and from each other. It is a wonderful valley, that for ten or fifteen miles abounds with mineral waters of such a variety of qualities, and curative of "all the ills that flesh is heir to."

I see by the morning papers that the principal clerk at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York has been detected in robbing the proprietors, to the tune, it is said, of $20,000 within the last seven or eight months,—the money having been lavished upon a "California widow" (that is, a woman whose husband is absent in California,) who has been boarding at the St. Nicholas. Before she came to the house, the clerk, Lawler, was regarded as the most trustworthy about the house. He had detected another man who was robbing the proprietors, and thus placed himself in high favor. I mention this for the purpose of saying, that my own experience and that of several others with whom I have conversed, satisfies me, that whilst the proprietors have been robbed, the guests have suffered also. My own bills, when I used to stop at that house, were overcharged, and when I complained, the *error* was instantly rectified, leaving the impression that it was expected the bill would be paid without examination, and that the overcharge was deliberately made for the purpose of cheating the traveller. I hear that the same system has been pursued at the Metropolitan, and when detected, the proprietors discharged the clerk, who however is said to have declared that the proprietors had directed him to put it on to the bills, that money was plenty and people would pay. No one should pay a bill at one of these fashionable hotels without first seeing that it is right. There was once an idea that it was ungenteel to dispute a tavern bill. But that was in honester days than the present.

There is a welcome call to dinner, and I stop. The weather is cool and pleasant.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25, 1857.

One of the loveliest days I ever beheld—bright and beautiful and comfortably warm, instead of unseasonably cool and cloudy, as it has been for some days past. It used to be the jocular wish of a former citizen of Fayetteville, in his convivial moments, when extending a generous hospitality to his friends, that he could have upon his plantation a spring that flowed champagne unceasingly. Every body knew that his wish was as much for his friends as for himself. We have here a better than a champagne spring—one that exhilarates without intoxicating, that rejuvenates mind and body, not temporarily and to be followed by languor, as in the case of the wine, but permanently, giving health and strength—one that cannot be adulterated, but that gushes unceasingly, *perfect*, from the hand of the great Maker of all good and perfect things. I am thankful that it exists, and that of it I have been so often permitted to drink and be healed. I wish that we had such a fountain in North Carolina. Possibly we have, in some unexplored wild, its delightful water running to waste, as too much else that is good is permitted to run to waste in North Carolina.

Amid all the causes for thankfulness—feeling well and happy here, with scores of agreeable acquaintances from my own and half a dozen other States—come letters from the absent ones—pleasant letters, telling of health and cheerfulness in those labors which I am permitted for a time to throw off. The "Observer" has come too, as little neglectful of me as I of it. It tells of great crops, and of success in the cultivation of the Chinese sugar cane, which is likely to do much for our country and State. I hope it will ere long tell of the completion of the coal fields rail road, and of the immediate recovery by Fayetteville of her proper position in the State, which she has lost by want of energy in herself, combined with jealousy of rival communities and injustice of the Legislature. There is at this house a man whose income from *one* coal mine in Pennsylvania was $25,000 last year, and who has become a millionaire by judicious purchases of such property. There are many millionaires yet to be made out of the Deep River mineral region. But these are of little consequence compared with the general prosperity, the appreciation of property, the stimulus to production and manufacture, the ample rewards of labor and enterprise, which will undoubtedly follow the opening of our road to the mines, and that work should be, as I hope it will be, pushed forward to the speediest possible completion. I see that more money is to be devoted to the river improvement. What a pity that it and the $500,000 which have preceded it to the depths of that Deep river, had not been expended on our rail road. The work would now have been done, the road in operation, the mines teeming with a busy population, and North Carolina on the high road to becoming "*the creditor State of the Union.*" All this would have been done if Fayetteville had not stood in the way of receiving some share—perhaps the lion's share—of the benefits. She is the "Mordecai that sitteth at the king's gate."

I was amused at the N. Y. Herald's boast yesterday of what it expected to do to-day. It pretended that the laying of the Atlantic telegraph would be completed last night, and that this morning the Herald would contain the first despatch from England, not only of yesterday's news, but, considering the difference of time, even this morning's London news. Well, to-day's Herald is here, but no London despatch. The whole story of yesterday was gotten up to sell this morning's paper. There really seems, however, to be a prospect that this wonderful work will be complete in a day or two, and that we shall have hourly accounts of the movements, political and commercial, of all the world. We cannot realize the effect of this. The news of almost all the world will be known instantaneously to almost all the rest of the world. The 72,000 miles of telegraph already existing, will soon be doubled, and every continent will be in hourly communication with the others. We in Fayetteville will know what is going on in London and Paris and Madrid, and even in India, almost as soon as we can hear from Pittsborough, or Rockingham, or Raleigh, or Wilmington. All interest in the arrivals of steamers will be at an end. Only those who have goods or friends on board will care a pin about the departure and arrival of the Atlantic or the Europa. As the steamers killed off the sailing packets, so in turn are the steamers to be killed off by the telegraph. Shall we have any thing to supersede the telegraph? Any thing to supersede the newspaper? I am just startled with the idea that "the whole newspaper system is on the verge of some important change." I would pronounce this absurd, if it were not for the wonders which time works now almost daily. The ingenuity of man would seem to be limitless.

That ingenuity (to descend from great things to small) is admirably exerted in devising adornments for the fair portion of the creation. I think there is no small amount of genius employed in the concoction of patterns for their dress. In company with two of them I strolled into the ball room of one of the hotels last night, and was amused with the variety and elegance of the costumes there exhibited. The gentlemen dress simply. But the ladies! for them, ingenuity is exhausted; they shine in the richest and most beautiful of the creations of man's imagination. But their very brilliancy makes men afraid of them. A poor fellow must count the cost before he undertakes to clothe one of these beautiful beings, "who toil not, neither do they spin," and who are yet more elegantly arrayed than "Solomon in all his glory." Celibacy and late marriages are undoubtedly more common. The race of unhappy old bachelors and old maids is constantly on the increase. Men and women wait to get rich before they marry; and in the mean time they fall into all sorts of bad habits, become selfish and sour. Such seemed to me to be the kind of men who figured in the ball room last night. I suppose there were old maids there too, but they were neglected. The old bachelors danced and figured only with the young girls.

At the same visit to the ball room I was interested in another matter in which somebody's ingenuity has been tasked for the gratification of the sex—nothing less than a new dance. It is called, I believe, "the Lancers," (or something of that sound,) is very pretty, and altogether free from the indelicacies of the schottishe, waltz, &c. It is decidedly *the fashion*. The former fashionable dances having gone to the utmost verge of—indecency, shall I say?—it is perhaps not surprising that any thing new should be free from a tendency that way.

I think I hear some old reader of the Observer expressing astonishment that a staid and sober old fellow, such as I am, should give a moment's thought to such nonsense as the above. You forget, my dear sir, that you yourself were once young, and that every body is not old, as we are.

Let us, however, talk about something more congenial to your taste. Shall it be the arrest of three hotel robbers, yesterday, with all their tools for opening locked doors, and with all their booty of watches and jewelry? Or would you rather hear of the great bank failure in New York, the consequent tumbling and tottering of brokers, and the panic in the stock market?

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, an institution of high credit, doing its principal business in New York, took every body by surprise on Monday by closing its doors. Its capital was $2,000,000, and its liabilities between seven and eight millions. I have seen no supposition as to how much it will pay. Its difficulties have arisen from loans on rail road stocks and bonds, which have depreciated terribly of late. Its fall has carried down several leading Wall street houses, and more are expected to follow. Seven other banks are reported to have failed in various States. There is, in short, a very considerable panic in the money market. If it were not that there is so much real and substantial wealth in the country, so much California gold coming in constantly, so many things to make the country great and prosperous, I would be very sure that another such financial crisis as that of 1837 was upon us. But the country can stand a great deal—it has stood more, several times within the last ten years, than I supposed it could. And so I am hopeful now that this storm will soon blow over, like its predecessors.

A young son of one of the Wall street houses that failed yesterday has been spending some weeks here, sporting his carriage and pair. Last evening, (having doubtless private information of the crash,) he left here, to drive to Albany by dawn of day, there to take the morning train to New York. This would seem to be a sad end of a gay season; but New Yorkers laugh and say that his father will probably be richer after than before his failure. They don't appear to think very favorably of Wall street morals.

FAYETTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—The Stockholders of this company met in this place on Thursday last, Geo. McNeill Esq. presiding, and Mr. John M. Rose acting as Secretary.

The State's Stock was represented by George McNeill, Esq.

The amendments to the Charter, made by the late Legislature were accepted. (The amendments authorise the use of other material than plank.)

The President and Directors were authorised to contract for the extension of the road West of its present terminus, (Little's Bridge) making either a plank or good graded road. For this purpose they were instructed to use the remaining $18,000 of the State's subscription, in proportion of two dollars to one of individual subscriptions and payments. The work will begin at the present terminus and be continued until the money is expended.

P. M. Powell, Esq., Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, and F. N. Roberts, Esq., were appointed Directors on the part of the State. Messrs. James G. Cook, Thos. S. Lutterloh, E. W. Willkings, Tristram Bostick, John A. Pemberton, and W. G. Matthews were elected Directors by the Stockholders. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. Cook was re-elected President, and Mr. Rose Secretary.

THE 1ST DISTRICT.—The story that a mistake had been made in the returns from one of the counties in this district turns out to have been without foundation. News items are scarce, and people in North Carolina, we suppose, think they have quite as good a right as their neighbors to manufacture them. The spurious article is better than the genuine. The latter makes its sensation and passes away. The former makes two sensations. One when it is announced, the other when it is contradicted.

DUNCAN K. MCRAE, ESQ.—The Wilmington Journal learns from gentlemen who have seen Mr. McRae since his return to this country, that his health is very much improved, with every prospect of a complete and permanent restoration. He is now much better in every way than he has been for a number of years. We believe it is his intention to fix his residence in Raleigh, with the view of engaging in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Henry W. Spencer of New York has been appointed Consul at Paris in place of Mr. McRae, resigned.

THE STATE FAIR.—The fifth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society will commence in Raleigh on the 20th of October and continue four days. Persons wishing copies of the list of premiums and regulations of the Society may obtain them at this office.

The Wilmington Journal comes to us printed on new and beautiful type. We are pleased to see this evidence of the Journal's prosperity on more accounts than one. We always like to read it.

THE ALANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The America brings the unwelcome news that the effort to effect telegraphic communication between the old and new world has temporarily failed. The pretty phrases and the well rounded periods which, in anticipation of success, have figured in the newspapers, have not been thrown away. They are now revamped and remodeled for regrets.

Every body has some special theory as the cause of failure, and much marveling there is that failure should have occurred. But it is only natural that the first attempt in so great an enterprise should fail. As the Intelligencer remarks, success would have been almost a miracle.

It is fortunate that there is still on the vessels employed sufficient cable for the purpose. And that being the case, we take it for granted, that another attempt will be made immediately, to result in success we may hope.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.—We had selected from our Southern exchange papers says the Alexandria Gazette, a number of articles relative to the late "Southern Commercial Convention," similar in tone and spirit to those on the same subject that we have already published, intending to insert them in our columns as proofs of public sentiment; but we find it is unnecessary to republish them, as the opinion of the whole South is nearly unanimous. There should be no more *attempts* at "Southern Commercial Conventions."

THE QUICKEST.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Vanderbilt has made the quickest trip to Liverpool on record—time 9 days and 1 hour.

Advices from Madrid state that the Mexican Envoy had notified the Mexican Consul that the Spanish Government had suspended negotiations and that, consequently, the Mexican subjects in Spain had been placed under the protection of France.

SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.—The surplus in the United States Treasury at the close of the late fiscal year, July 1, 1857, amounted to something more than $20,000,000. The official estimates of the government expenses for the present year are rather more than $50,000,000. The estimated receipts of the year, from all sources, exceed $80,000,000, notwithstanding, perhaps because of, the reduction of the tariff. Thus, at the close of the present fiscal year there will be $50,000,000 in specie, abstracted from the currency of the country, locked up in the government vaults; powerless for good if allowed to remain there, and powerful for evil in creating commercial embarrassment.

All parties, we believe, are agreed that the money must not stay in the Treasury. It must be gotten rid of in some way, and the only question is as to the way. This question has passed from the hands of the people into those of their Representatives. And these latter have been instructed all through the South—if indeed the results of popular elections are indications of popular sentiment—not to *distribute* the proceeds of the public lands, by which in great part the surplus has been secured. The same results have quite as strongly endorsed the votes of nearly all our Southern Congressmen in favor of *depositing* that same surplus with the States. It is to be hoped that our Representatives will heed the popular voice, so strongly expressed, and that they will again vote for deposite, and early enough in the session to have the bill put through the Senate.

It is true, as the Wilmington Journal once wisely remarked, that there is not a particle of difference between distribution and deposite. But that is so much the better. All parties will be pleased. The Democrats, (all except the Journal which has been disposed to draw too fine a point,) are in favor of deposite. The Americans are all in favor of distribution. Either plan will give us the money. We are for the money. Therefore we are for distribution and deposite, either or both, and will not quarrel with the title of the act. Distribute the money if you can. But if the majority insist upon depositing it, and the only difference is in the name, why in all conscience deposite it. Like the rose, the public money will smell as sweet to Mr. Treasurer Courts, (don't he wish he may get it?) whether distributed or deposited in his hands. But we are aware that the Treasurer thinks there is a vast difference between distribution and deposite. We think that he thinks very curiously in thinking so. Yet as both of us want the funds, as the funds cannot reach us except through his hands, and as he is opposed to having them distributed into his hands, though quite willing to have them deposited there, why, like reasonable men, we say throw distribution to the dogs. Deposite is the word.

A Clean Sweep.—Not a single regiment of the native Bengal Army remained faithful to Great Britain. Every one has either mutinied or been disarmed.

Illinois, this season, it is said, will produce two hundred and eighty million bushels of grain; more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 12th inst., by D. C. McIntyre, Esq., Mr ALEXANDER TOWNSEND to Miss MARY ANN BULLOCK, daughter of Henry Bullock, Esq.

In Randolph county, N. C., on the 30th inst., by I. H. Foust, Esq., Mr. H. B. ALLEN to Miss CAROLINE RAINS.

In Fayetteville, on the 27th inst., by Gurdon Deming, Esq., Mr EGBERT BEARD to Miss HARIET N. McDONALD, both of Cumberland county.

In Moore County, on the 20th instant, by Dr. John Shaw, Esq., Mr. E. McN. BLUE to Miss MARTHA McNEILL, all of Moore.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 31.

BACON—	17½ a 00	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15 a	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 23	Liv. Sack,	1 40 a 1 50
Dundee,	20 a 22	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	6 75 a 7 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	90 a 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 55 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 15 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	40 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Quite firm.

Flour—Slight advance. The advance no doubt is caused by the low state of the water courses.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine $4, yellow 3 05. Spirits 43. Common rosin 130 to 145. Tar 175.

At New York Cotton unchanged. Corn very dull. No change in quotations of southern flour.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27.—Schrs Bennet Flanner, Wake and Sea Ranger fm New York, Champion fm Washington 29.—Bremen Brig Elize from Philadelphia, Br. Brig J M Sigogne from Boston; Schr. Gov Wm A Newell from Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug. 31. 38*3m

Weekly Herald copy 3 mos.; send acc't to C. F. Bank.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October next, there will be no more accounts made in our Store. The large amount on our Books renders this change in business indispensable.

All persons indebted by Note or Account, of six months standing and over, are requested to make payment at an early date.

W. M. & J. CAMERON.

Little Rockfish, N. C., Aug. 29, 1857. 38-3tpd

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf NEW YORK.

FALL STOCK FOR 1857.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving a VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which they invite the early attention of their customers, and Wholesale buyers generally.

Aug 31, 1857. 38-tf

Town papers copy.

FALL, 1857.

H. & E. J LILLY

ARE now receiving one of the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCKS OF GOODS they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

250 Cases Boots and Shoes,

well assorted; all of which are offered at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. The attention of country merchants, and wholesale buyers generally, is invited to this stock.

Fayetteville, Aug 31, 1857. 31-6t*

Town papers copy.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of Country Merchants to his large and select stock of

DRUGS,

Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

Which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Cor. Market Square.

Aug. 29. 38-itf

PORT WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
FRENCH BRANDY,

Of best quality, selected for Medical uses. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 31. 38tf

---

100 ounces Quinine, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug 31. 38tf

London Porter, Edinboro' Ale, just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 31. 38tf

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 38-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

RECOLLECT,

ON To-morrow the 1st day of September, will be rented publicly at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, for one year, that large 2 Story Brick Store-House, next to Liberty Point House, at present occupied by Mr Jas. Sundy. Bond with approved security required. Possession given immediately. JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

Aug. 31. 1t

FOR SALE.

4000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT, a very superior article, by JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 27, 1857. 28-2m.

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug 28.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE Editor of the Boston *Post* says:—"We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally, with the true value of *Wistar's Balsam*. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cold and cough, with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation and worthy of confidence."

DR BRADFORD KNAPP, *of Crown Point, N. Y.*, in a letter dated August 3, says:

"In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested the good qualities of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* in Pulmonary complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.

Another Great Cure effected by Bærhave's Holland Bitters.

The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy; but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true. J. QUINTUS,

Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

August 29. 38-2tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., August 31, 1857:

D J Ammons 2, Miss Jane Anderson, Sallie J Anderson; Sabrina Autry.

Mary L Brown, John Bullard, John Biggs, Neil C Beard, G H Barber, Archibie Baker.

Sarah Chavis, R Cushing 2, Susan L Conely; James Caster, Eliza Carroll, Coroner of Cum Co 2, Asphbury Clark 2, Nelson Carter 2, H C Canon, Emeline Crawford, H Curtis.

H Davis, Laura C Davis.
Wiley Evans.
Wm Foke.
Mrs E A Glenn, Rachael Graem.
Jno W Hathcock.
Frederick Ingram.
Charles C Jones, Mrs John B Johnson.
A G Kern.
Jno P Leonard, Simeon Lowry.
Wm R Maxwell 4, Owen Moor, Wm Mudoch, Charity Murphy, Wm Mason, John Measaik, Rich'd Merric, Meyer Meyer, Edmun Modler, T H McAlister, J C McKethan, H McPherson, Wm McNair, Neill McPhail, Jno D McLane.
Henry A Overcash, Wm P Oldham.
Sarah E Pearson.
Editor of the Recorder.
Mrs Emeline Tellenton.
Nichols Wilson, Jno P Wells.
N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Congress Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 8.

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.



WANTED,

FOR the ARTILLERY of the United States Army, able-bodied unmarried men, to whom will be given good pay, board, Clothing and Medical Attendance

Pay from $11 to $22 per month.

Apply at next door to the Fayetteville Hotel.

JNO. EDWARDS,
1st. Lt. 3d Art'y., Recruiting officer.

Fayetteville, N. C., }
Aug. 31, 1857. } 38-tf

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342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 17th day of September, a Tract of Land containing 342 acres, lying in Robeson county, joining the lands of M. McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others,—about eighty acres of which is valuable Swamp Land, which can be easily brought into cultivation; the balance Wood Lands, which are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for Farming Lands. There is on the land a Mineral Spring, containing valuable healing properties, which could be made source of profit with but little expense. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

Any person wanting further information concerning said Land can apply to the subscriber, two miles north of Randalsville. ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, N. C., Aug. 24. 37-its

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Edward W. Davis, Adm'r of Millan Winfield, *versus* Mary Winfield (the widow,) John Winfield, John P. Winfield, William Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, and William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield, are all non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Walter R. Leak, Ex'r of Jelson B. Douglass, vs. Caroline Anderson.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.

Original Attachment—Levied in the hands of David Carpenter as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Elizabeth Russel, widow of Job Russel, dec'd, *against* Peter Russel, John Russel, William Leonard and Caswell Leonard, Sarah J. Leonard, Francis A. Leonard, children of Jane, wife of said William Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, Francis Russel, Mary Russel, Martha Russel, and James Russel.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Russel, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte as to him

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82nd year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Joseph P. Smith vs. Taylor Caraway and wife Catharine.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Margaret Pearson, Sarah Stewart, vs. Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson and others.

Petition for Settlement and Legacies.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Clinton Pearson, Benjamin F. Pearson, William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Francis M. Pearson, Francis Rogers, Benjamin Rogers, and John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Chestnut St., above Seventh St., PHILADELPHIA,

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important Public Institutions, the best and most fashionable places of business, and the attractive Public Squares of the City. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable. The Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. A. F. GLASS.
Aug. 17. 34-8tpd

Common School Teachers in Harnett County.

THOSE desirous of employment as Common School Teachers in Harnett County, will present themselves for Examination at Summerville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th Sept. next.

Persons presenting themselves for Examination will be required to furnish satisfactory testimonials of character, &c.

DAN'L McCORMICK,
WILL. M. McNEILL,
A. D. McLEAN,
Examining Com.
Aug. 11. 33-te

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 15. 65tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West, offers for sale his entire LANDS, incl uding about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out-Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock.
August 4, 1857. 32tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY.
Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THOMAS MURDOCH. **1857.** EDMUND N. DUER.
MURDOCH & DUER,
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.
NO. 247 BALTIMORE STREET,

HAVE now on hand a complete and attractive Stock of Goods in their line, embracing many new and desirable styles, purchased especially with reference to the Southern and Western Trade. Also a large Stock of heavy Domestic Goods, to which they respectfully solicit an examination by all prompt time and cash buyers, as they are determined to sell very low to PUNCTUAL 6 MOS. PURCHASERS, and to make a LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH in all instances.
Baltimore, Aug. 17, 1857. 33-4w

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER.
For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

WARE-ROOMS, removed from 52 S. Fourth to No. 722 ARCH STREET, below Eighth, South side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 12. 33-3mpd

ROSS ON SLAVERY.
JUST PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
SLAVERY ORDAINED OF GOD,
BY REV. FRED. A. ROSS, PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

"To the men North and South who honor the word of God and love their country."

CONTENTS.

Speech before the General Assembly at Buffalo.
Speech before the General Assembly at New York.
Letter to Rev. A. Blackburn.
What is the foundation of moral obligation?
Letters to Rev. A. Barnes.
No. I.—Results of the Slavery Agitation; Declaration of Independence; The way men are made Infidels; Testimonies of General Assemblies.
II.—Government over man a Divine Institution.
III.—Man Stealing.
IV.—The Golden Rule.

One Vol. 12 mo.; for sale by E. J. Hale & Son.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO, Publishers, Philadelphia.
Aug. 12. 33-6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

M. M. FERGUSON, Photographic Artist, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs leaving this place for a few months, and all those wishing to have their pictures taken, would do well to give him a call at his Rooms over Beasley & Houston's jewelry store, by the 15th of August, as his Rooms will be closed from that time until his return.
Fayettevile, July 29. 29-

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos. 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to
J. H. HALL, Assignee.
August 1, 1857. 30-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.
June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 6, 1857. 22tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN
JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.
NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

ECCLES'S MILL

HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground. M. McKINNON.
March 30. 94-

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.
WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS

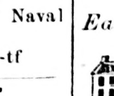
HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 24, 1857. 2tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address
H. W. HORN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot
near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Raii Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the torms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars
and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his
HOUSE AND LOT,
in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains
SIX ACRES
of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat
DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.
E. MALLETT.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

Public Sale.

HAVING concluded to remove South, I will offer for sale on Wednesday the 9th day of September next, on the plantation which I have recently sold, the following articles of property, to wit:
17 Head of Mules and Horses,
among the horses two pair match, one two-horse and three four-horse wagons; some twenty-five single and TEN double plows; one four-horse plow; some twenty-five head of Cattle of improved stock, among them one full-blooded Devon Bull; eighty or one hundred head of hogs—among them are fine young brood-sows; a quantity of oats put up in bales; one wheat fan, one corn-sheller; ten wheat cradles, Black-smith tools and other articles not necessary to mention.

Also a Family Carriage, Buggy and sulky.

TERMS:—Twelve months credit—bond and approved security required.
E. MALLETT.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

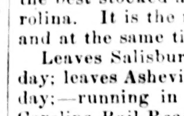
THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.
HEARSEY & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

FOR THE WEST!
Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!



C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
June 15, 1857. 16-

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to
THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to
T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

NOTICE.

ON the first Monday in September next, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following Tracts of Lands, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1854 and 1855:—

Acres of Land.	*Location of Land.*	*By whom Listed.*	*Taxes due.*
50	Black River,	George T. King,	$4 21
700	Raiford's Creek,	Foster Mason,	14 35
1600	East of Cape Fear River,	Neill & Colin McFadyen,	13 25
2400	Carver's Creek	Jones & Barbee,	30 10
50	joins McLean & Haughton	Jesse Butts,	1 48
298	joins King and others,	James D. Buie,	4 55
100	joins Bell and others,	do. do.	2 70
50	The Kornbow Lands,	John Carver,	2 45
100	Cowpen Branch,	Jno S. McDougald,	2 71
200		A. Graham for A. McKellar,	3 75
200	South side Big Rockfish,	Arthur Guion,	3 94
65	Camden Road,	Asa Phillips,	2 52
100	head of Swan's Creek,	David ——	2 71
100	Burnt Swamp,	Wm. C. West,	2 71
250	Big Rockfish,	Neill Lamont,	3 42
415	" "	Effie McLeod,	2 89
Town Lots.			
3	Maxwell St., Fay't'ville,	Joseph Seawell,	9 30
1	Davis' place, Cam'b'ton,	J. P. Lenoard, for D. B. Gillaspie,	4 89
2	Haym't, joins Woodward,	John J. Phillips,	5 08

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
late Sheriff.
July 15, 1857. 28-ts pr.adv.$7

NOTICE to the Magistrates of Cumberland County.

YOU are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY of September Court, to hear and act upon the Report of the Corn Commissioners; elect, qualify, and take the bond of a Register; also to qualify and take the bond of the newly elected Clerk of the County Court. And such other matters as may require a majority of the Magistrates of the County. By Order,
G. DEMING, Chm'n,
Cumberland Co. Court.
JNO. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Aug. 11. 33-tC

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes: and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquiring of
JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.
Aug 13. 33-tf

AT AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of September Court, the following property:

700 Acres of Land, situated on Carver's Creek, about seven miles from Town, formerly the property of Jones & Barbee.

Also, 540 Acres well Timbered Pine Land, situated about five miles from Town on the waters of Little Cross Creek.

Also, One Brick Store, situated on the South side of Hay Street in the Brick Row, joining the Store occupied by John Fort; twenty feet front, runs South 150 feet to a thirty feet street or alley.

The above described Property will be sold on six and twelve months credit,—bond and approved security. JOHN ECCLES,
C. E. LETTE, Auctioneer.

Also, will be sold at private sale, THE PLANTATION on the River, known as the Bailey Place. Apply to Joseph Baker, Jr., Att'y.
JOHN ECCLES.
Aug. 12, 1857. 33-ts

Coal Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by John Mc. Ellington, I will sell at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 8th day of September 1857, in the town of Fayetteville, at the Court House Door, one-fourth part of the Tract of Land known as the DYE LANDS, lying in Moore county, and adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others, and containing eight hundred acres more or less. Said land is situated about three miles South from Deep River and is well timbered with long leaf pine. Coal of fine quality has been discovered on the premises, vein 10 inches thick. See Emmons's Report for further particulars Terms made known on day of sale.
J. T. McCLENAHAN, Trustee.
August 14, 1857. 34tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,
which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving South or changing his business, offers for sale the following Lands:

One Tract, containing 1700 or 1800 Acres, on which is my family residence, situated ten miles North-east of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, through which the F. & N. Plank Road passes. It contains a fine Oak Grove, with substantial Buildings, and is well supplied with pure water. The above tract consists of swamp and uplands, a portion of each kind being under cultivation and in excellent order, and contains two fine pastures for stock, abundantly supplied with fresh water. The uncultivated portion is heavily timbered.

One Tract, between 300 and 400 Acres, lying one mile North of the above, and immediately on the Plank Road, on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill, in perfect order. The tract is well supplied with pine timber.

One Tract, 400 to 500 Acres, of rich and productive Swamp Lands, a portion of which is well fenced and under cultivation, known as the King and Norman Lands, situated one mile from the river, between the Ashe and Armstrong Lands. The uncleared portion contains valuable Cypress and Oak Timber.

One Tract, 121 Acres of Piney Wood Lands, heavily timbered, and known as the Little Creek tract.

One Tract, 50 Acres, which lies in Great Creek, and contains the greatest abundance of Juniper Timber for Shingles.

Persons wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information from the subscriber at his residence, or from James Murphy, at Gray's Creek, either of whom will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
Cumberland County, July 27, 1857. 29-tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on the corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, next door to H. & E. J. Lilly's. Apply to Dr. FOULKES.
July 20. 26-

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the late dwelling of Solomon Kendall, dec'd, near High Point, in Guilford County, N. C., on the 24th day of the 9th month (September) 1857, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of six months, One Wagon, Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Wheat, Oats and Hay; some Sheep and other Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles, the property of said Estate.

Also, 146 Acres of Land, East of and within half a mile of the Town of High Point, of which about 100 Acres is wood land. Said land contains one Dwelling House and some valuable meadow ground, ready for use.

Note and security will be required. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having debts or claims of any denomination whatever against said estate are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated.
SEWELL FARLOWE, } Ex'rs.
JONATHAN P. WINSLOW, }
8th Month, 20th, 1857. 36*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
In Equity, To Fall Term, 1857.

Robert Chesnut and wife Elizabeth *vs.* Polly Mears, Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears, and Albert F. Powell, Administrator of Phillip Coleman dec'd.

Petition for Distribution and Account.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that James Mears, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant, James Mears, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the said County of Columbus at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead or answer to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing.

Witness, T. M. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1857.
T. M. SMITH, C. M. E.
Aug. 17, 1857. 35-6t

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND, the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situated on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson's Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder. Note and security. M. McINNIS, Adm'r.
July 17. 26-t138*

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the railways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.
J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.
Aug. 21. 36-*ts

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
FRANZ J. HAHR, Professor of French and Music.
Miss LILLIAS M. McDANIEL, Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Assistant Music Teachers.
Mrs. EMILIE COLTON, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. MARGARET E. HORN, Preparatory Department.
Mrs. SARAH A. LEETE, Governess.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all Students should be present at the opening of the Session, as classes are then organized and new studies commenced.

The ample arrangements and facilities of the Institution afford to young ladies an opportunity to complete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished education. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of improper habits; to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to cultivate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direction of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude for the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have gained her universal favor.

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c.,	$70 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" in Academical "	$12 50 and 15 00
" in Collegiate "	15 00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual prices.

For further particulars apply to
WILL. K. BLAKE, Principal.
or E. J. LILLY, Pres't. of Board.
July 27, 1857. 28*6t

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.
Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*t18

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.
D. P. RAINWATERS.
June 16, 1857. 20*3m

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.
JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf